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Frontier advance on the upper Ohio, 1778-1779. Edited with introduction and notes by Louise Phelps Kellogg, Wisconsin historical society. [Publications of the state historical society of Wisconsin, Collections, vol. xxiii, Draper series, vol. iv] (Madison: The society, 1916. 509 p. \$1.50)

This volume is the fourth of a series begun twelve years ago under the editorial charge of Mr. Thwaites and Miss Kellogg. The three volumes previously issued under the auspices of the Wisconsin society, Sons of the Revolution, describe the revolution in the west from 1774 to 1778. The State historical society of Wisconsin has now taken up the work and its secretary intimates that a number of additional volumes will follow. This series and the *Illinois historical collections*, taken together, should furnish a remarkably full documentary account of events in the west from 1763 to the close of the revolution.

This volume is made up largely of material selected from the Draper collection of manuscripts, but it also contains some sixty-seven hitherto unpublished letters from the Washington papers, many of them written by Washington himself. There are, in addition, summaries and extracts from a number of documents that have been published elsewhere. The editor has succeeded in bringing together enough material for an excellent study of the subject.

The volume has a very good historical introduction. After a brief summary of conditions on the upper Ohio before 1778 the editor goes into considerable detail regarding events described in the documents that follow.

The documents themselves give vivid descriptions of the dangers from Indians and loyalist conspirators in the spring of 1778, and of the jealousies and dissensions that made unity of action among the Americans so difficult. The main objective of the forces on the upper Ohio was Detroit, but the troops were poorly supported and there is no evidence of any attempt to coöperate with George Rogers Clark. There are documents explaining the interest of Washington, Gerard, and of congress in the proposed expeditions. An appendix gives details regarding troops, supplies, and military arrangements.

The editorial work is, in general, adequate. The footnotes give concise information about most of the people who deserve notice and their references to other material are ample. In some cases extracts from documents are given without any clear indication of omissions (pp. 174, 175, 181) and in some documents the omissions seem to leave an unwarranted gap in the account (pp. 211, 257). Topical headings are supplied for many documents or groups of documents; often the sub-

ject is changed without any editorial notice. The index is satisfactory. It is to be hoped that publication of the remaining volumes will be more rapid than it has been in the past.

PAUL C. PHILLIPS

Ohio-Michigan boundary. By C. E. Sherman, C.E., inspector. Volume I of the final report, Ohio coöperative topographic survey. (Columbus: the state, 1916. 115 p. \$50)

The dispute over some four hundred square miles of territory in what is now the northwestern part of Ohio once nearly caused hostilities between the authorities of that state and the officials of Michigan territory. Mistaken notions regarding the position of lake Michigan and lake Erie, based on the errors of John Mitchell's map, were largely responsible for this narrowly averted clash in authority. The affair was complicated by the failure of the federal government and the state of Ohio to settle the disputed boundary while the region was being peopled, by the prospect of material advantage to those who had speculated in Toledo real estate, and by the hope of political gain for the party that favored the claim of Ohio or advanced Michigan promptly to statehood. After a bitter controversy that extended on several occasions to the floors of congress, the matter was settled by the admission of Michigan as a state. In return for that boon her people acquiesced in the loss of the disputed strip and received in her present northern peninsula an area more than twenty times as large.

The present publication is due to the fact that after a century the much disputed boundary still lacked permanent markers. Accordingly it was resurveyed in 1915 and the present volume issued by the state of Ohio. It includes the report of the commissioners under whose auspices the survey was made with accompanying detailed maps and illustrations; the report of the engineer directly in charge of the work; and a history of the boundary dispute, comprising about half of the brief volume. For the average reader this will constitute the most important part of the work. Mr. Arthur M. Schlesinger of Ohio state university, in the "Basis of the Ohio-Michigan boundary dispute" contributes the cartographical foundation for the controversy and an adequate bibliography. The major portion of the historical material is the reprint of an article by Annah May Soule, which appeared in two important Michigan publications about a score of years ago. The republication with its careful references to the sources is worth while and the compilation will prove useful to the local historian. An index, at least to the completed publication, would be desirable.

I. J. Cox